Systems Notice

STRANCES & MARVEN'S
WHIDER FIVER BALLMANDER SAFE,
Served by the sciebrated
Lis Brille Lock.
WARRINTED FREE FROM DAMPERS.
For sale by
RIGHNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray st., New-York;

A redder foliage on the trees,
A hoarse numer in the broaze,
The fields more brown and sobe
And whiter billows on the beach,
All these prociain in allent speed
The advent of October. From sylvan shades and sounding shires. The tide of fashion backward pours. And fills the glittering city: All—save one little speck—looks bright: The panic's left our money tight— Aiss! sad more's the city!

But heed us and we'll show to you
A way to make Fire dollars do
What Ten would do for others—
You'll save, we tell you, cent per cent,
If, when to buy your Fall CLOTHES bent,
You patronize Smirn Enounces!
SMIFH BROTHERS 'One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing
Varerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

WITHIN AN INCH OF LOSING HIS BRAINS,-WE have rever known of a narrower escape than that made by friend of ours the other evening, whon a bullet went through hat and his hair, just missing his skull. He declares the sen-tion one not necessary to enjoy twice! By the way, the stat tion one not necessary to only twice: hy the way, no ment that the Haw so unceremoniously ruined was mide by Knox, corner of Breadway and Fulton-at, is denied. The new Haw he has ordered is to come from Knox's.

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING. SMITS & LOUNSEERY, No. 426 Broadway, near Grandet, offer their entire Fall Importation of Royal Wilton, Vetter, Tarmstar, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPST-ing of a great reduction from recont prices.

FALL, 1857.
We had to inform our friends that our complete stock of new styles of

Styles of Fall and Winter Clothing in new ready and on sale, comprising every desirable design of Fabric and Fashion for the present and approaching season. Our Guston Department is extensively stocked with our latest despotations of Cassisiana, Realization, Paris and Courtes, procure the choicest things.

D DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 253, 250 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren at

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

At ALFERD MURROR & Co's,
441 Broadway (between Gened and Canal ats.).
4618 Programment may be found and Canal ats.).
4618 Clething, and Furnishing Goods of all kin seartment of Clething, and Furnishing counts
adapted to the season.
The Guston Department is well stocked with the latest and
most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' CLOTHING—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years
old and upward, for fine or common wear.
Bo deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.

ALYRED MUNROR & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

ALYRED MUNROR & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.-WATSON'S \$10 Sewing

Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the enly machines really suitable for family use, and their price piacos them within the reach of all. Persons intending to pursasse a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from \$75 to \$150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skulfoid persons. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been sustained by verdict of United States Circuit Gourt.

Wayson, Wooster & Co.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-STS .- N. R. COL-Lines & Co. invite citizens and strongers to call and examine their stock of Fall and Winter Chorning. They have on hand a large passertment of English Business Suits, Ciarendon Sacks, &c.

A CARD .- The subscribers having been subject to nearpsected delay in completing a part of their building or Broadway for the husiness of the present season, would mean wide invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first class trade, together with every variety of Ready-Made Clotheno which they have now for asle at their old establishment of Cherry and Catherine-ets.

Cherry and Catherine-ets.

Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., N. Y.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co., Manufacturers of
CHILSON'S NEW CONE GOLD MEDAL
HOT ALE FURNACE,
Westowns No. 508 Broadway, corner of Walkerst., N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA.

SECCEEOUS'S COMPRESSED BICARROWATE POTASH,
RETHOLDS'S GOET AND RHEEMATIC SPECIFIC,
LONDON TEOTH, NAIL and HAIR BRUSHISS
HEGEMAN, CLERK & Co., Nos. 185, 275, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who want Sewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best smentine for family use, manufacturing, piantation use, or my use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily can \$1,000 a year—one obtain it another except at the office of 1. M. Sizouz & Co., No. 458 Breadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS--WHERE & RE THEIR VOUCH East The reply is, Where are they not? The fiving tanguage east not be maned in which they have not appeared! All races, in all climes, are subject to fiver disease, indirection, dysentery, discribes, astlima, and general debitity, and wherever these exist the Phili have proved infallible.

WIGS - HAIR DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Rais Dvs is the best in the world—the only harmless and re-lable hair dye known—no blisters no fits—no burning off the hair, the result of using the many base instained Avoid the chore as you would escape ridical? Battuntion's Avoid to there as you would escape ridical? Battuntion's Wigs and Tounces surpass all. Battuntion's Harr by on Wigs Factory Bo. 28 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

1 will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respecta-ble patient who will call for it. For Sattheam, old Uleres, Seroftle and Piles, unsurpassed S. B. SMITH, Electro-Mag-netias, No. 77 Canal st., near Church-st. HAIR DAE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!-CRISTA

none, No. 5 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Son ps beat al for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the asad. The Dye applied in private Copy the address.

ole CALCINED MACNESIA is free from empleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Galeinan Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medal have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For axis by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer. Thromas J. Hussaws, Philadelphia.

New Dork Daily Cribme

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notion can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authoritizated by the tame and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication In convequence of the lateness of the arrival of the steamer S'ar of the West, she will not leave

for Aspinwall with the mails until Wednesday the The Acqual Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society will open to-morrow at Buffslo, and continue several days. We hear that the prospect of a good show of farm products of all kinds is encouraging, and without doubt the people

of Western New-York, Canada and States border-

ing Lake Erie will be present in large numbers.

We publish additional proof that the Missourians are to control the Kansas election which takes place to day. They are crossing the border in

The gallant champion of the California Republicans is defeated; but this defeat leaves the Re publican party in the State strong, well organized and full of hope. More than this, STANLEY leads Bowie, the Know-Nothing candidate, very handsomely in all the counties heard from. The result a all we hoped for. It promises well for the ature.

A question of Squat er Sovereignty has recently been decided by the Superior Land Office in Wisconsin of a more than ordinary interest. The parties to the litigation were the Superior Town Company upon the one hand-which numbers among its members the father of Squatter Sovereignty himself, the Vice President of the United States, and our last President (by Sidney Webster) -and a number of Irishmen upon the other hand, who had taken possession of the land in issue with the knowledge and upon the covert invitation of the associates. The Irish had supposed themselves settled for life, but from ignorance had neglected to comply with all the requirements of the Preemption Laws. Then sprang the Company into life, bid in the property and ordered off the true equatter sovereigns. A Republican lawyer was found to take up the case, and a decision has been rendered in favor of the squatters and against these model Democrata, who make so broad a distinction between Irishmen considered as voters and considered as men. Of course the case with be carried to Washington, and of course the Company will erentually triumpb.

The steamer Star of the West arrived safely you terday morning, having been detained at Aspinwall by the nen-arrival at Panama of the steamer on the Pacific side in the usual time. She brings the mails of Sept. 5 and nearly \$1,300,000 in treasure. Contrary to the general expectation, this arrival has furnished no list of the passengers that left Californis on the 20th of August by the steamer Sonors, which connected with the Central America at the Ishmus. There is hence no probability of a full list of the passengers being received before the 13th of November, by the steamer to the Isthmus, which carries the intelligence of the loss of the Central America to San Francisco. The custom of the California agent is to forward the names of the passengers by the same steamer in which they are conveyed; and the Sonora's list was on the steamer Central America, when she went down.

A large fire took place in Columbia Aug. 25, nearly destroying the whole town, with the loss of lives. The State Election which took place on the 2d ult. has probably gone in favor of the Democratic ticket.

Financial matters looked a little brighter on Saturday than they have done of late. Fewer failures than usual were announced, heavy payments were made with unexpected promptness, and the leading stocks sold at an advance from the depression of Friday. The drafts on the Sub-Treasury failed to arrive from Washington, but will come to hand to-day, and, with the treasure by the Star of the West, will supply the specie of which everybody continues to stand in need. On the other hand, the feeling of merchants is still gloomy, and their confidence in each other faint. The best paper is taken with reluctance. The well known house of Dodge, Clark & Co. has suspended in consequence of heavy advances to their Boston house, J. W. Clark & Co., which had previously suspended. The firms of Bowen, Ely & McCornell and of Gage, Sloan & Slater have also suspended. The Powell Bank of Newburgh, the Windham County Bank of Connecticut and the Bank of Ashland, Kentucky, were thrown out on Saturday, The Hudson River and the Farmers' Bank, the two banks of Hudson, have both suspended. Their bills are fully secured, and the business men of the place have generally agreed to take them at par. The cashier of the Exchange Bank of Lockport, which was reported to have suspended, says that it is solvent and in regular operation.

The City Banks, though hard pressed, have no thought of suspending; and Chicago has resolved with Beston to stand by us. The Bank Commissioners of Connecticut are said to be vigilant and faithful The Auditor of Virginia save that notes of all the State Banks will be taken in payment for revenue. The fact that the Reading Railroad's notes have gone to protest will not tend to strengthen confidence in railroad securities. The Long Dock Company and the Cumberland Coal Company followed suit on Saturday. The Erie paid everything due, and five sixths of the subscription to her \$600,000 loan is already made up. In Besten, there was a little change for the better. In Philadelphia, the depression amounts almost to a paralysis. We hear of workmen being thrown out of employment all over the country.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is to meet at Harri burg to-morrow. The cause for this extraordinary event is the failure of the banks of the State to meet their engagements, and the desire, in which it is believed that Gov. Pollock is a sharer, to procure a legalization of this failure.

We trust that no bill authorizing an indefinite suspension of the banks, or a suspension for any lengthened term, will receive the support of the Republican members of the Legislature. Their first duty is toward the public at large, who hold the bills of these institutions. This duty is to see that the bills are redeemed at their full value at the earliest possible moment: and t see, also, that the security for such redemption is ncreased rather than diminished

The banking system of Pennsylvania has radical defects which should first of all be remedied, as a condition even of the shortest extension of the time for the resumption of specie payments. In the first place, the banks now exist by special charters, granted at the pleasure of the party in power, and thus made serviceable for political purposes. This should be swept away, and a general banking law, throwing the business of banking open to everybody who can give the necessary guarantees, should be enacted in its place. The fail ure of the banks of Pennsylvania may cause great loss to the bill-holders. All the banks in New-York may fail, and the bill-holders still be sure that their notes will be made good to the uttermost cent. Such a system should be adopted in Pennsylvanis, and no time can be better for it than the present

Then the banks of Pennsylvania are not permit ted to issue small notes. This is inconvenient and as the result has shown, useless. These is no sense in allowing a note of \$5, and proscribing one of \$2. All that is necessary is to have the payment of the small notes properly guaranteed.

With these measures of radical reform the banks of Pennsylvania would no doubt be able to resume specie payments at such early day as the Legislature may deem best to fix for the purpose. But without some such changes there seems to be very little use in attempting to keep the banks out of the slough in which they have sunk. If they will not accept the conditions which the public security and the general convenience require, let them go into liquidation.

The architects of commercial ruin, the professional panic-makers, who make this city their headquarters, and who for the last four weeks have had it pretty much all their own way, had great expectations from the meeting of Boston merchants held n Friday afternoon. As preliminary to breaking lown the New-York banks, these gentry are exceed ngly anxious to break down those of New-England. It has been repeatedly given out by the panic organ of this city, that the New England banks must. shall and will suspend. The panic-makers received the call of the Boston meeting with fiendish delight. as the first step to such a movement, and as such they telegraphed it from one end of the Union to the other. But the meeting took entirely another turn. The idea of suspension was emphatically repudiated, and although there were not wanting ne or two out-of-town representatives of the panic party, who argued that bank suspension was the only remedy for the present troubles, the meeting most decidedly rejected that remedy as alto gether werse than the disease.

It was a very notable thing, the real exhibited at

this meeting for the mercantile honor of the City of Boston. A public spirit blazed out there, of which, we are sorry to say, we seldem see any exhibition in New-York. We hardly believe, from the sensi bility to the mercantile honor of Boston then and there exhibited, that the merchants of that city would have stood quietly by and allowed, as our New-York merchants have for the year past, a daily torrent of wholesale slander and indiscriminate abuse to be poured out, not only against their solver cy but against their common honesty, without taking some pretty decisive steps to vindicate the reputation of the city. In Boston, the mercantile body seems to stand together as having a common character and common interest, whereas we here in New-York are terribly infested by shouls of commercial starks who live by devouring everybody The advice given to the banks from that quarter

is perhaps of somewhat questionable sincerity. There is too much resson to fear that under the guise of a pretended friendship, and an appearance of zeal for sustaining their solvency, is concealed the same ferocious hostility not long since openly avowed and even paraded against both the banks and the mercantile community. It appears to us that the ground taken by Mr. William Sturgis at the Boston meeting is well worthy of consideration. He stated that he had been engaged for several days in trying to show the managers of the Boston banks that they would be as safe against runs with a very considerable increase of their line of discourts as they were now: while such an increase would go very far to alleviate the present troubles and to carry the solvent merchants safe through the crisis. Since the curtailment of the banks commenced, the currency, the medium of traffic, has undergone a vast curtailment, and it is this disproportion of the medium to pay with to the amount to be paid that is the main immediate cause of the present trouble. It is not the want of assets that has caused the greater part of the failures which have contributed so much to spread the panic. Among the largest houses which have stopped payment the greater part have a superabundance of means, and in any ordinary state of the currency would have found no serious difficulty in meeting their engagements: but at present, such is the general state of alarm and discredit, that the mercantile paper which acts commonly so large a part in the liquidation of debts, will no longer answer that purpose. At the present moment there seems to be little or no confidence left in anybody or anything except the banks. The attempt to discredit them has been tried and has failed, and there would seem to be no good reason why they may not avail themselves of this credit which they possess to make a much needed change in the present spasmedic contraction of the currency. In the existing state of things, with foreign exchange so much depressed and the domestic exchanges, if they can be said any longer to have an existence, so much in favor of the specie-paying cities, it would seem most likely that the only effect of an increase of bank loans would be to increase the amount of deposits standing to the credit of the merchants on the books of the banks, and of course the amount of the currency available for daily transactions. This view of the case is so plausible that it feems worthy of a fair trial. It would not be remarkable, if with an extension of the currency so as to facili tate and revive to a certain degree the almost para lyzed operations of commerce, the flow of specie to this city, instead of being checked, would rather be increased. The show of a little courage and confidence on the part of the banks might also have the effect, and no doubt would, to revive the courage and confidence of private money-lenders, and so to call into active operation many noards which are now lying idle.

It is certainly the business of the banks, as Mr. Sturgis suggests, to furnish a medium of traffic. That they never can do at any time, except by virtue of the confidence reposed in them by the public. That confidence has, in the present crisis, been pretty well tested, and it would seem as ough the banks might at least venture to try the experiment whether that public confidence will not sustain them in an effort to establish a somewhat more reasonable ratio between the existing amount of the currency and the business it is called upon

The judgment we have formed of Kansas Walker, and the opinion we have expressed upon his recent proclamation, are not based, as The N. Y. Times would seem to imply upon mere assumptions. When Walker first went to Kansas we were per feetly willing to give him a fair trial. We accepted the fair promises he so repeatedly put forth shortly after his arrival in the Territory of securing to the resident inhabitants the rights guaranteed to them by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as sincerely and truthfully made. It is only because Walker has totally failed to perform any of his past promises that we place no confidence in his recent professions. So ar from securing to the people of the Territory. or doing anything to secure to them, a fair expreesson of popular opinion at the polls, through his ignorance and neglect of his duties-to look at the matter in the most favorable light, and that in which by way of apology for himself he attempts o place it-he gave occasion to an apportionment which disfranchises half the inhabitants of Kansas, and is so contrived as to neutralize the votes of even the comparatively small number of Free-State med who enjoy the right of suffrage under it.

As an offset to this sacrifice through his igno rance and negligence, if not by his direct contriv nce, of the rights of the Free-State men, he publishes a proclamation expressing his opinion-in ontradiction to the published opinions of the Attorney General and one of the Federal Judges of the Territory-that the payment of the borns tax is ot a prerequisite to voting. But to enforce this rule, so far as the members of the Territorial Legslature are concerned, he does not even pretend to have any power, much less any intention; and even s to the Territorial Delegate, he goes no further than to suggest that, as it rests with him to give the certificate, he will have the power of refusing it if not satisfied that the person returned is elected, not merely by a majority of the votes received, but by a majority of those that ought to have been received. Yet while thus, as if by way of terror to the election judges, suggesting this power, he is very careful not to commit himself by my promise to exercise it; so that after all his pro clamation of four or five columns, so far as it con fains any gleam of consolation and encouragement o the Free-State men, amounts simply to this that he very much regrets that, through his ignorance of the duties of his office and his negligence in leaving those duties to be discharged by a deputy instead of assuming them himself, the people of the Territory bave had imposed upon them a most out regeous and unfair apportionment, and that he

hopes that they may not be subjected to the additional fraud of having their votes improperly reject-

ed by the judges of the election. If The Times is willing to accept such a prociamation as a proof of Walker's official impartiality. and of the sincerity of the promises originally made by him to secure to all the bone fide inhabitants of the Territory an equal voice in all matters affecting the Legislature of the Territory, it can act its pleasure. But for our part, having been once taken in already, we must decline to be caught a second time by any such chaff.

The object sought to be secured by the State of Virginia in the Lemmon case, is nothing less than to convert the City of New-York into a grand depot for the domestic slave-trade-a business in which the State of Virginia has such a deep stake and interest. The business in most other branches of traffic, whether the goods disposed of be of domestic or foreign origin, already centers in this city. Should the State of Virginia through the aid of Mr. O'Conor's purchased eloquence, and, as he says, unpurchased opinions, succeed in getting judement in her favor, we may expect to see also the domestic slave-trade which has hitherto mainly centered in Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond and New-Orleans, speedily establishing its headquarters here. That such is the extent of the object aimed at, is fully apparent from the printed points submitted by Mr. O Conor to the Court. The third of these points is as follows:

"The State of Now-York cannot restrain a citizen of the United States from peaceably passing it rough has territory with his slaves or other property on a lawful visit to a State where Stavery is allowed by law."

Ard in exposition of this general doctrine we find, among others, the following propositions, sustained, or seemingly sustained, by a great array of

cited cases:

"Congress has power 'to regulate commerce with foreign 'nations, and among the several States and with the Indian 'tribus.' (Const. U.S., art. I, see 3, subd. 3.)

"This power is absolutely exclusive in Congress, so that no State can constitutionally canat can regulation of commerce between the States whether Congress has exercised the same power over the matter in question or left if free.

"At all events, the States have not reserved the right to protable and thus destroy commerce or any portion of it." The word 'commerce,' as it is used in this constitutional grant of exclusive power to Congress, includes the transportation of persons and the whole subject of intercourse between our cairsen of different States as well as between them and fureigners. Consequently, no State can impose duties, impests or berdens of any kind, much less penal forfeitures upon the citizens of other States for passing through her territories with their property, nor can any State interrupt or disturb them in such passage."

It is perfectly obvious that the right claimed in

It is perfectly obvious that the right claimed in these propositions is not merely the simple right of passage or transit through our city and State; it is the commercial right of transit-the right of making this city a depot for the sale and distribution of slave merchandise; and we are free to confess that if men, women and children are to be held as property within the State of New-York, and recognized as property at all, we do not see how this consequence can be avoided. If Mr. O'Conor and his clients are entitled to anything in this case.

they would seem to be entitled to all that they ask. Of course, if the City of New-York is to be con verted into a grand depot for the domestic slave trade, we must expect that business to be followed and attended here by all its customary and indeed necessary incidents. As we have warehouses for other kinds of merchandise, so we must expect to have slave-pens for the special custody of those human chattels, if not, indeed, to see our county prisons, as is usual in the Slave States, converted to this private use. We must expect to see gangs of men, women and children chained together an driven through our streets from the ships that bring them here for sale to these slave pens, and from these slave-pens to the ships that carry them away, repeating the scenes by which the City of Washington used to be disgraced, and which led to the enactment of the law prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia-an act doubtless, in Mr. O'Coner's opinion, atrociously unconstitutional. Of course, too, by way of facilitating the business, we must have slave auction rooms and slave auction blocks, or perhaps, as is usual at the South, the area in front of the City Hall may be appropriated to that purpose. Some of these negroes will be certain to keep up their old habits of escaping and running away, so that in all probability there will be occasion in the rural districts around New-York for the employment of several packs of blood-hounds in the business of hunting them up, while now and then a recovered runaway, or, if the runaway is not to be found, same slave man or woman, who is supposed to know where he is, may be taken behind some of our Presbyterian or other churches to be flogged, as in the case of the pious Colonel Netherland of the Presbyterian Church of Rogers

ville. Tennessee. The owners of these slaves, brought here for sale and shipment, would doubtless be unwilling, while they are detained here-which, in an unfavorable state of the market, might sometimes be for long periods-to keep them entirely idle. They might hire them out in gangs, to work under the lash of an overseer, on our wharves, in digging cellars and grading and sweeping streets, underbidding for these purposes our resident white population, which they might well afford to do, as all they would get i this way would be just so much pure gain.

All this might very much delight the heart of Mr. O'Cenor and other gentlemen of his philanthropical turn of mind, who regard it as a duty which white men owe to negroes to hold them is Slavery and force them to work. It might do his heart good as he passed to Court with his briefs in his pocket, to hear the lash in the hands of some benevolent white man resounding over the head and ears of some pegro for that negro's good. Every chained gang of slaves that he met on his way might seem to him only a fresh evidence of the zeal and energy with which white philanthropy of the O'Conor school-was fulfilling its mis sion of fluty toward the negroes. If h happened to pass a slave auction he would doubtless step in to get a little more refreshment of the same sort. There are, it may be, quite a number of persons among us to whom the converting New York into a depot for the domestic slave-trade might seem to be a very good thing, or, at all events, a thing not to be alarmed at. Should our Court of Appeals decide the Lemmon case in accordance with the views and wishes of Mr. O'Conor and his clients, we may

and wishes of Mr. O'Conor and his clients, we may as well, all of us, whether we lke it or not, make up our minds to see that branch of traffic introduced among us.

The Hereford Journal, an English newspaper, recently published a report of certain proceedings in the Court of Magistrates, Cardif, Wales, in which a pair of American shipmasters figured in a way very little creditable either to themselves or to the country of which they were, in some sort, representatives. It appeared that a Mr. G. W. Jones, who is the editor of The Cardiff Star of Greent newspaper, had commented pretty smartly upon the consent of the mate of an American ship, whose name is not given, but who had been charged with maltrestmeat of his men—an ofense which has occasionally been committed by some mates,

we believe, if not by this particular officer, cruelty being a not altogether undeard of thing on board the ships of the United States. Of the severity of these strictures we have no means of judging; but as we have ourselves been obliged to use plain lansusge when treating of these matters, and as Weishmen are known to be peppery by nature, probably Mr. G. W. Jonee's language was more condimental than complimentary. At any rate, this brace of Yankee skippers did not relish at all the castigation of their compatriot, who does not appear to have been the officer of either of them, and they proceeded upon national principles to avenge the injured mate and our beloved bunting together in a style of the most approved quarterdeck ruffianism. In the first place, the more elegantly pugnacious of the pair invited Mr. Jones to fight a duel, which he gave evidence of good sense and self-respect by declining to do. Upon this they commenced a course of bullying, in which noble art many of our master mariners are known to be eminently skilled. poor Jones had no more peace. His termenters were down upon him upon all convepient and sometimes upon inconvenient occasions. They were always brandishing their fists in his face. They threatened to shoot him. They expressed continually the most cowhiding intentions. They swore at him in his office. They blasphemed at him in the street. They hurled hideous and heavy ceths at bim in his own house. Mr. Jones first bought a pistol and then adopted the more sensible course of going to a magistrate, by whose direction the constable took these salt water savages in tow, and soon they found themselves in an unaccustomed dock. Here these worthies were forced to listen to a little wholesome advice and reproof, and were at the same time cut off from the old constitutional privilege of swearing at the reprover, as it would not have been the some of prudence to have bestowed upon the magistrate those delicate attentions which were lavished upon Editor Jones. When there captains were required to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for three months, they complied without an audible murmur, albeit we suppose they alleviated the pangs of restraint by doing a little abstract and secret swearing in the privacy of their own bosoms. On the whole, we do not think that they made a great deal out of the affair. Bullying the conductors of newspapers is by no means so common or so tolerated in England as in this country, and they deal there very summarily with brawlers and disturbers of the peace.

During the quarter-long penance of good be havior which has been inflicted upon these brave commanders, we hope that they will seriously and solemnly reflect upon the awful scrapes into which they may get, unless they curb more closely their argry passions. How the crews which are commanded by such captains are treated, it is not a difficult matter to conjecture. If these allied bullies could raise such a row in Cardiff, where they were under some restaint, what a floating hell from stem to stern can they make of their own ships, where there is no one to say to them nay! We can imagine the scenes occurring on board a bark thus commanded as she pursues her way, weary enough at best, but made a thousand times more weary by cruelty, bunger, insult and violence. We can imagine the fights fore and the fights aft-the rows on the round house and the rows in the cabin-the squabbles on deck and the squabbles below. We can imagine a growling and grumbling crew always in a semi-mutinous condition, only partially restrained even by the barbarities which their efficers employ to suppress a rebellion wantonly provoked. This may be all fancy. Both these masters may be as peaceable afloat as they are pugnacious on shore; but we cannot figure such lions on land as lambs at sea. And therefore we hope they will be very careful, for the sake of their own necks. The authorities actually hung a ceptain in England the other day. Actually took a live captain and suspended him; so that he is now a dead captain. What had be done, ask you, to be so scurvily treated ! A mere nothing. Only killed a pour devil on board his ship by systematic torture and prolonged cruelty. How different the noble judicial practice of this land! Here, instead of consigning him to the expiatory hemp, the Court would have acquitted him, and he might even have received a silver spittoon with a complimentary inscription from the owners of his ship. But, as the time may come when it will be considered as culpable to knock a man on the head at sea as it is to do it on shore, and when a too boisterous indulgence in such luxuries may be followed by somathing less pleasant than argent offerings, we counsel these captains to practice a little self-control. Each of them may, by rigid discipline, persisted in for a great length of time, attain the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

People turn up their noses at Jack; and the sweet little cherub that used to sit up aloft to take care of him, seems either to have outgrown its sympathies or to have come down altogether. The sailor is so low-so fond of rumshops and bawdyhouses—so coarse in his language—so unrefined i his habits and brutal in his demeanor! It's all settled. You cannot do anything for him. He must live like a dog and die like a dog. A little while ago ship-owners were fairly shamed by the press into adopting a plan for ameliorating the condition of the sailor. The time for trying the experiment was unusually propitious-we shall not probably have another such opportunity for years. There were meetings held and resolutions adopted and circulars issued. What came of all this? Nothing at all. Worse than nothing. For it will now be doubly hard to make the sailor believe that any plan for bettering his condition is an honest and sincere one. Besides, to come more closely to the point, what right have we to expect things ovelier in the man than in the master? Pray what hind of an example did these captains who harrassed the Welsh editor set to their crews of orderly and law-abiding conduct on shore ! What an impression of the beauty of good manners must have been made upon the tar in ducks when he saw the autocrat of the quarter-deck in broadcloth giving bonds to keep the peace! Jack often beholds his master in situations similarly instructing. Semetimes they take " the old man" to court be

tier, that it would be likely to keep him out of further mischief, thus to piace him in a post which might be supposed lofty enough to satisfy orm his ambition. He has had tolerably large slices of cale to be sure; but then he belongs to that not insignif. cant class of the spoiled children of politics, when would eat their cake and have it, too. The tar he has been enabled to indulge in this natural but rather difficult aspiration, and we may be may that it is an appetite that grows with what it feeds on The Bench of the Supreme Court certainly ought to be a Stool of Repentance, considering what tricks have been played upon it within the last dozen years or so; but that it will be bleet to that effect in the supposed case of Mr. Cushing, we can rather hope than expect. But we are willing to see the experiment tried.

The learned and gallant Gen. Brigadier and At. torney-General is one of those prudent men who see a danger afar off and hide themselves, and who can learn to be wise by others' harm, so that then can be no doubt of his doing fall well. He never would commit himself by any such irregular opiaion as that which escaped from Judge Cartis in the Dred Scott case. He would be a perfectly us man to trust in the place. His whole course of public life is proof enough of this. Beside baring the wisdom of the serpent, he has its sinuosis and tortuosity as well, and it is well known that such a mode of progression, sedulously pursued, a very sure one of getting on, even if it be a tell. slimy. He has met with a good many rebuffs, be it was only such as a tennis-ball gets from a racket which urges it onward all the farther. After surmounting the obstacles which his pursuit of letter under difficulties threw in the way of his early ca reer, he secured his place in Congress, where a one time he was even known to deviate into Anti-Slavery professions—a species of measles or wheep ing cough incident to political infancy, which never returns again. He got bravely over it, however, and thence his career is tolerably well known. The adverse gales from the Senate Chamber, which kept him out of John Tyler's Cabinet, blew his prosperously over to the shores of China. He m turned only to reap laurels in the fields of Mexico and thence to be placed by Anti-Slavery men or the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. Thence he rose to be a chosen friend and adviser of Mr. Pierce. And if now he should be made a Supreme Judge of the United States by the Pro-Slavan men who have control of the General Government the antitheses of his history would be complete But we would warn Mr. Buchanan or any of his tribe against the delusion that if placed there, as in as infirmary for battered politicians, he would be permanently shelved out of the way. He would not stay there a moment longer than suited his parpores. The country need not fear that it would keep him from serving her as President, or even a Secretary of State, whenever she shall demand his help in either capacity.

The Herald boasts a good deal of its power, but it must be a very weak and timid affair after all. I seems that it is now in such a narrow pass that it cannot safely print the name of the Hon. Daniel E Sickles even in its advertising columns. A political advertisement containing this formidable name was paid for at The Herald the other evening, but when printed the next morning, the name of Mr. Sielle was struck out. The reason is that Mr. Siebles has prosecuted the editor of The Herald for a libel, and accordingly that journal will not suffer the name of Sickles to be mentioned even among its advertisements.

Now this is a poor and petty business, which as newspaper with a little serviceable brains in it ditor's skull would be guilty of. There have been everal signs lately that The Herald is falling into ecrepitude, but this would seem to leave no doubt on the subject. When an editor becomes afraid to publish the news, he had better retire.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MONEY MATTERS IN BOSTON Boston, Saturday, Oct. 3-1 P. M. There is nothing new in financial matters. The merchants have generally been able to pay their notes to day, and there has been less drawing of funds from

the backs. Altogether the feeling seems better than Mesers. J. W. Clark & Co., bankers, suspended payment this morning.

E. W. CLARK & Co., BANKERS. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857. Mesers. E. W. Clark & Co. announce that the sus-ension of Clark, Dodge & Co. will not interfere with their business. The house is going on as usual.

This is a blue day for stocks. There were no self of Reading: 10 was bid.

The Pennsylvania Bank will not go into line mile.

Monday next.
Stocks heavy. Penns 5s, 781; Reading Esilrost.
121; Merris Cansl., 40; Long Island Railrosd, 71;
Penns. Railroad, 381.

THE READING RAILROAD. PHILADLING RAILROAD.

The papers announce that the Reading Railroad
Company was unable to meet their payments yesterday, and suffered their notes to be protested.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

The New-Orleans papers of the 27th ult, publish the decree of Mexico in regard to the new Tehuantepec Company. The route is to commence at the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos River. The railroad is to be commenced eighteen months after the date of the decree, and to be completed at the yearly rate of 26 miles and 73 yards until entirely finished.

Meanwhile, the Company must build and keep is order a good road with the necessary bridges for carriages for conveying passengers and merchandise a small weight. The surveys and plans are to be submitted to the Minister of Internal Improvements for his approval. THE SOUTHERN MAIL

his approval.

The Company are to build, within two years from the completion of the road, the necessary dykes and moles in the ports of Costzacocalcos and Ventoza, as build immediately the works necessary for discharge

ing versels.

The Government grants the necessary land for depote The Government grame the ascessary and for aspos-stations, &c.: also the use of material from private lards by indemnifying the owners; gives the excinsive privilege of transportation, and the power to lavy tells and transit dues, not exceeding fifty cents is tells and transit dues, nor one per cent a league to precious metals; the Government to exact no impaduties nor contributions except twelve cents for each contributions except twelve cents for each contributions except twelve cents for each contribution of the contributions of the contributions of the contributions of the contributions of the contribution of the c